

ratification of the protocol in their nation's legislative bodies.

It should also be noted, ironically however, that although the protocol is not yet in force on the U.S. settlements, we, for the most part, already adhere to the protocol tenants.

For example, NSF already conducts its antarctic activities in a manner consistent with the protocol's requirements and already issues environmental assessment regulations in compliance with the protocol.

Madam Speaker, I am a proud original cosponsor and a strong supporter of H.R. 3060, the Antarctic Environmental Protection Act.

H.R. 3060 comprehensively and effectively implements the Antarctic Treaty.

It achieves the appropriate balance between sound environmental practices and the promotion of antarctic scientific research.

It certainly deserves our support today and has already received the support of many others.

Not only is there a strong bipartisan congressional support for the bill, but it is also supported by a wide coalition of major environmental groups, the administration, and the antarctic research community.

I commend the chairman of the Science Committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, for his leadership in this effort.

The committee has played a crucial role in negotiating the language in this bill with such disparate groups as the State Department, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Science Foundation, the Antarctica Project, the World Wildlife Fund, and Greenpeace, among others.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this important legislation to implement the Antarctic Environmental Protocol.

In doing so, we will preserve this fragile and still-developing glacier ecosystem for generations to come.

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Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Madam Speaker, today the House is considering the Senate amendments to H.R. 3060, the Antarctic Science, Tourism and Conservation Act of 1996. This bill brings U.S. law in line with the international agreement covering Antarctic environmental protection. The bill was referred to the House Resources Committee which I chair. In an effort to cooperate with the Science Committee, the Resources Committee agreed to let the measure be considered by the full House without amending the bill.

In the Senate, my Alaska colleague, Senator TED STEVENS, added an important amendment which I support. The Stevens amendment requires that the National Science Foundation provide Congress with a Polar Research and Policy Study by March 1, 1997. It will provide Congress with a status report on the implementation of the Arctic Environmental

Protection Strategy; a comparison of Federal Arctic and Antarctic research efforts; and an assessment of what needs to be done to implement the Arctic Research Commission's recommendations for Arctic research.

The Antarctic environment is, of course, very important and I am pleased that we are acting on this bill to improve our understanding of that continent and its surrounding waters. However, the Arctic also faces many difficult resource management issues. These issues include how to fairly manage wildlife to meet the needs of native people in the Arctic, and how to deal with the massive pollution problems created by Soviet industrial and military use of Arctic land and water. The study called for in this bill will give us the information we need to properly allocate Federal logistical and financial resources in order to make sure that the Arctic and those that live there get a fair share of Federal research dollars.

I am glad that the House is acting to clear this bill today, and I urge an "aye" vote.

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, the Subcommittee on Basic Research, which I chair, has responsibility for the National Science Foundation [NSF]. NSF is responsible, in part, for conducting research in Antarctica and the protection of the environment in this pristine and unique part of the world. The subcommittee has recently completed hearings on the future of the South Pole Station and the role of NSF in Antarctic research.

I believe it is important to recognize the uniqueness of Antarctica; a place where the temperature in winter can exceed -45° F and winds can reach 180 miles per hour; a place $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of the United States. Antarctica's associated seas represent nearly 6 percent of the world's oceans and its ice, 70 percent of the Earth's fresh water. Lately, there have been news articles of the discovery of a large underground freshwater lake in Antarctica, Lake Vostok, 140 miles long, 30 miles wide, buried under 9,000 feet of ice and heated by the earth's core. And, most recently in the headline news, the meteorite that is credited with evidence of life on Mars was discovered in Antarctica.

We have much to learn from this area. The United States has important foreign policy, national security, scientific, and environmental interests in this vast region. With respect to international involvement in the Antarctic, there are seven countries which have territorial claims on Antarctica. The United States does not recognize these claims and there are 26 consultative parties to the Antarctic Treaty. Therefore, as we look to the future, the responsibilities of the United States and our commitment to the Antarctic and our role at the South Pole Station raises many questions.

This is one reason why the passage of H.R. 3060 is so important. The U.S. Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification of the Antarctic protocol in 1992. All that remains for the United States to become a party to the protocol is to enact the necessary implementing legislation. The protocol will activate when all 26 of the Antarctic Treaty consultative parties implement it. So far, 20 of the consultative parties have done so. The United States' ratification will provide impetus for the remaining five to join, as well.

I am proud to have been an original cosponsor of this bill. I want to commend Chairman WALKER for his leadership on this issue. I also want to point out that this has been a biparti-

san issue. Mr. BROWN and Mr. CRAMER have been very supportive in our efforts to protect, understand, and research the continent of Antarctica.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the Senate amendments to H.R. 3060.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER] that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 3060.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DIRECTING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTION IN ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 3060, ANTARCTIC ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration in the House of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 211), directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a technical correction in the enrollment of H.R. 3060.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 211

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 3060) to implement the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following technical correction: In section 201(a)(1) strike "paragraphs (1) through (9) of subsection (a) as paragraphs (3) through (11)" and insert in lieu thereof "paragraphs (1) through (10) of subsection (a) as paragraphs (3) through (12)".

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALIFORNIA INDIAN LAND TRANSFER ACT

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3642) to provide for the transfer of public lands to certain California Indian Tribes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3642

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "California Indian Land Transfer Act".

SEC. 2. LANDS HELD IN TRUST FOR VARIOUS TRIBES OF CALIFORNIA INDIANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to section 3, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the lands described in subsection (b) in connection with each tribe, band, or group of California Indians listed in such subsection (including all improvements on such lands and appurtenances to such lands) are hereby declared to be held in trust status by the United States for the benefit of such tribe, band, or group.

(b) LANDS DESCRIBED.—The lands described in this subsection, comprising approximately 1,144.23 acres, and the related tribe, band, or group, are as follows:

(1) PIT RIVER TRIBE.—Lands with respect to the Pit River Tribe; 560 acres located as follows:

Township 42 North, Range 13 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian

Section 3:

S½ of NW¼, NW¼ of NW¼, 120 acres.

Township 43 North, Range 13 East

Section 1:

N½ of NE¼, 80 acres,

Section 22:

SE¼ of SE¼, 40 acres,

Section 25:

SE¼ of NW¼, 40 acres,

Section 26:

SW¼ of SE¼, 40 acres,

Section 27:

SE¼ of NW¼, 40 acres,

Section 28:

NE¼ of SW¼, 40 acres,

Section 32:

SE¼ of SE¼, 40 acres,

Section 34:

SE¼ of NW¼, 40 acres,

Township 44 North, Range 14 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian

Section 31:

S½ of SW¼, 80 acres.

(2) BRIDGEPORT PAIUTE INDIAN COLONY.—Lands with respect to the Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony; 40 acres located as follows:

Township 5 North, Range 25 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian

Section 28:

SW¼ of NE¼.

(3) UTU UTU GWAITU PAIUTE TRIBE.—Lands with respect to Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe, Benton Paiute Reservation; 240 acres located as follows:

Township 2 South, Range 31 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian

Section 11:

SE¼ and E½ of SW¼.

(4) FORT INDEPENDENCE COMMUNITY OF PAIUTE INDIANS.—Lands with respect to the Fort Independence Community of Paiute Indians; 200 acres located as follows:

Township 13 South, Range 34 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian

Section 1:

W½ of Lot 5 in the NE¼, Lot 3, E½ of Lot 4, and E½ of Lot 5 in the NW¼.

(5) BARONA GROUP OF CAPITAN GRANDE BAND OF MISSION INDIANS.—Lands with respect to the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians; 5.03 acres located as follows:

Township 14 South, Range 2 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian

Section 7, Lot 15.

(6) MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS.—Lands with respect to the Morongo Band of Mission Indians; approximately 40 acres located as follows: Township 3 South, Range 2 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian

Section 20:

NW¼ of NE¼.

(7) PALA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS.—Lands with respect to the Pala Band of Mission Indians; 59.20 acres located as follows:

Township 9 South, Range 2 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian

Section 13, Lot 1, and Section 14, Lots 1, 2, 3.

SEC. 3. EXISTING RIGHTS PRESERVED; MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) EXISTING RIGHTS PRESERVED.—The declaration contained in section 2 shall be subject to valid existing rights in effect on the day before the enactment of this Act.

(b) NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF GRAZING PRIVILEGES.—Grazing privileges on the lands described in section 2 shall terminate two years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) PROCEEDS FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES TRANSFERRED TO INDIANS.—Amounts which accrue to the United States after the date of the enactment of this Act from sales, bonuses, royalties, and rentals relating to any land described in section 2 shall be available for use or obligation, in such manner and for such purposes as the Assistant Secretary, Indian Affairs, may approve, by the tribe, band, or group of Indians for whose benefit such land is held after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) LAWS GOVERNING LANDS TO BE HELD IN TRUST.—Any lands which are to be held in trust for the benefit of any tribe, band, or group of Indians pursuant to this Act shall be added to the existing reservation of the tribe, band, or group, and the official boundaries of the reservation shall be modified accordingly. These lands shall be subject to the laws of the United States relating to Indian land in the same manner and to the same extent as other lands held in trust for such tribe, band, or group on the day before the date of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. GALLEGLY] and the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. GALLEGLY].

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. GALLEGLY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3642, the California Indian Land Transfer Act which I introduced at the request of the administration in June, would transfer into trust, 1,144.23 acres of excess Federal land to the following Indian tribes: 560 acres to the Pit River Tribe; 40 acres to the Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony; 240 acres to the Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe; 200 acres to the Fort Independence Community of Paiute Indians; 5.03 acres to the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians; 40 acres to the Morongo Band of Mission Indians; and 59.2 acres to the Pala Band of Mission Indians.

This bill also provides that valid existing rights shall be preserved on the lands to be taken into trust.

H.R. 3642 was originally proposed by the administration and is supported by the tribes.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend the approval of H.R. 3642.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am a cosponsor of H.R. 3642 along with the chairman of the Subcommittee on Native American and Insular Affairs, Mr. GALLEGLY, and the senior Democrat of the Resources Committee, Mr. MILLER.

Enactment of this bill would transfer small parcels of land from the Bureau of Land Management to various Indian Tribes in the State of California. In each instance the land has been declared as appropriate for disposal by the BLM and the affected tribal governments have formally requested the land be transferred to them. As part of the process of drafting this legislation, the Department of the Interior contacted local communities and received support for, or a lack of interest, in each land transfers. These parcels may not be large in size but I hope they will prove of benefit to the tribes.

I believe this legislation is good policy. This is a case where the Federal Government examined its registry of lands and supports the release of lands it no longer deems necessary to remain under Federal control. The land may be excess to the needs of the Federal Government but I'm confident that the Indian tribes which will take over management of the lands will put them to good use.

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting passage of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. GALLEGLY] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3642.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TORRES-MARTINEZ DESERT CAHUILLA INDIANS CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3640) to provide for the settlement of issues and claims related to the trust lands of the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3640

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians Claims Settlement Act".

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds and declares that: